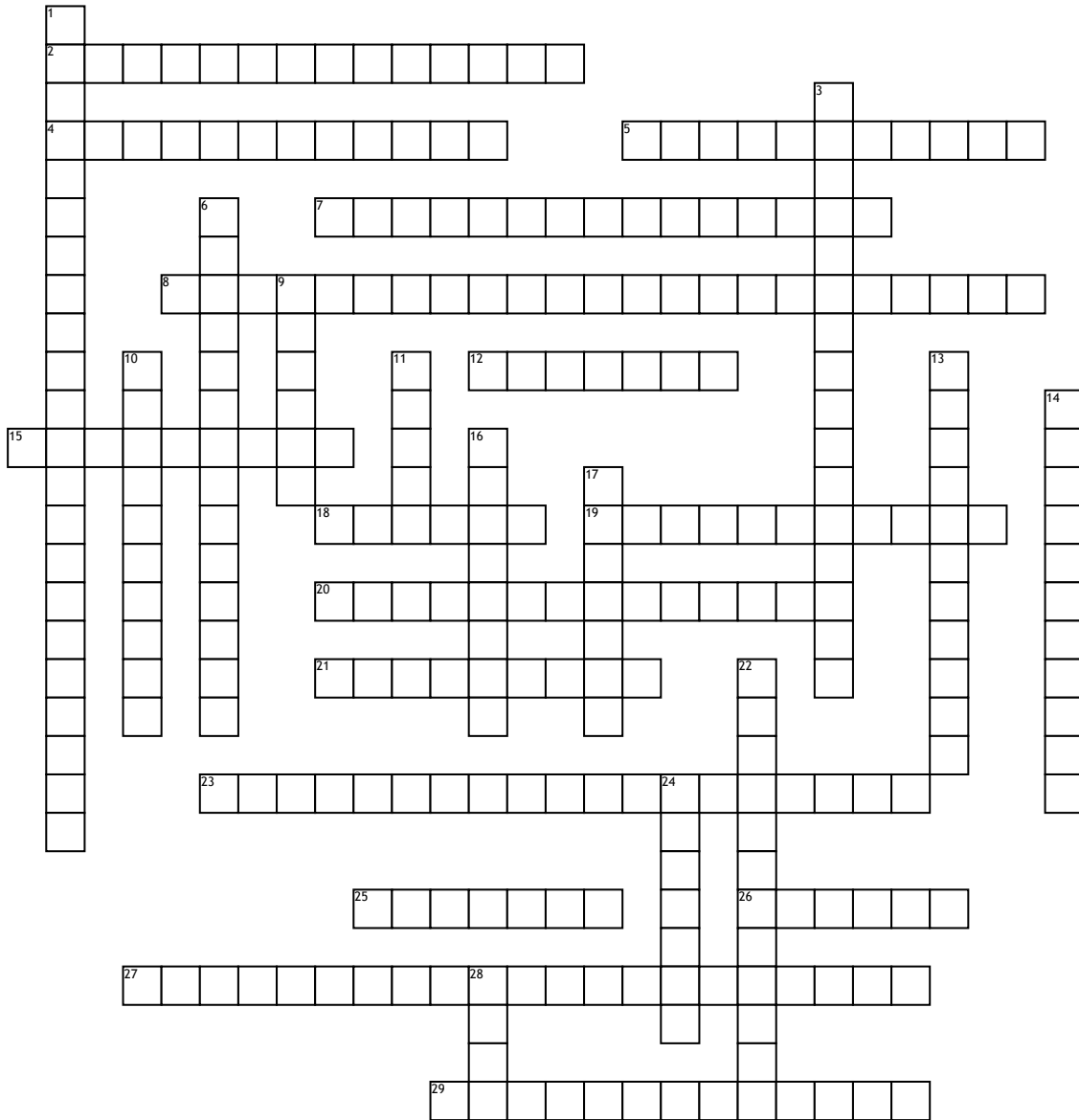


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Chapter 7



## Across

2. Deeper layer of dermis that supplies the skin with nutrients and oxygen.
4. A skin disorder characterized by chronic inflammation of the sebaceous glands from retained secretions and bacteria known as propionibacterium
5. Cells that produce the skin pigment.
7. The complex of lipids between the cells that keep the skin moist by preventing water evaporation, and to guard against irritants penetrating the skin surface.
8. The top layer of the papillary layer where it joins the epidermis.
12. Raised, inflamed papule with a white or yellow center containing pus.
15. A type of melanin that produces dark colors.
18. Also known as a papule.
19. A specialist in the cleansing, beautification, and preservation of the health of skin in the entire body, including face and neck.
20. Small, cone-shaped elevations at the base of the hair follicles that fit into the hair bulb.

21. Outermost and thinnest layer of the skin; it is made up of five layers.
23. small involuntary muscles in the base of the hair follicle that cause goose bumps.
25. Protein base similar to collagen that forms elastic tissue.
26. Thickening of the skin caused by continued, repeated pressure on any part of the skin, especially the hands and feet.
27. Technical term for acne bacteria.
29. Physician who specializes in diseases and disorders of the skin, hair, and nails.

## Down

1. Means that this product has been shown to protect against both UV-A and UV-B radiation of the sun.
3. Fibers of the motor nerves that are distributed to the arrector pili muscles; they carry impulses from the brain to the muscles.
6. Outer layer of the dermis, directly beneath the dermis.

9. Also known as derma, corium, cutis, or true skin; underlying or inner layer of the skin.
10. Also known as blackhead; hair follicle filled with keratin and sebum.
11. A fatty or oily secretion that lubricates the skin and preserves the softness of hair.
13. Medical branch of science that deals with the study of skin and its nature, structure, functions, diseases, and treatments.
14. Melanin that is red to yellow in color.
16. Fibrous protein that gives the skin form and strength.
17. Fibrous protein of cells that is also the principal component of hair and nails.
22. Also known as a whitehead. A follicle impacted with dead cells and solidified sebum, appearing as a small white bump just under the skin surface.
24. Tiny grains of pigment that are produced by melanocytes and deposited into cells in the stratum germinativum layer of the epidermis and in the papillary layers of the dermis.
28. Also known as acne vulgaris; a skin disorder